

BEAUTIFUL FLOORS
WOODWORK AND
FURNITURE

Their Finish & Care



THE A. S. BOYLE COMPANY
CINCINNATI, OHIO, U.S.A.

Canadian Factory

Toronto, Ontario

Knotty Pine

THE OTTAWA

ASK ANDY

Andy sends a complete, 15-volume set of Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia to Tommie Sue Wiggins, age 9, of Castor, La., for her question: **What makes knotholes in wood?**

There are no knots or knotholes in oak, birch or mahogany wood. They come in wood from trees which bear cones, such as the pine and the fir trees. These are evergreens, trees which keep their leaves through summer and winter. Christmas trees are evergreens.

Many trees lose their leaves in the fall. They are too fragile to last through the winter. The evergreens have thin, hard leaves which can stand the cold. We call them pine needles. Evergreens also have oily resins to protect them from the cold and from hungry insects. And, strange to say, it is these resins which cause the knots and the knotholes in piny woods.

The knotholes tell the life story of the tree. For they are really

scars of childhood and early years. The seed for a baby pine tree is in a pine cone. The cone is tough enough to protect the seed from hardship and harsh weather. The baby tree grows a baby root, a baby stem and a few pale green whiskers which are really leaves.

It grows taller and puts out straight branches from its sides. Soon it is covered with dense needles. It begins to look like a Christmas tree, wide at the bottom and pointed at the top. The lowest branches touch the forest floor and bunnies find shelter in them.

The little tree is well protected against the snow and the winds. Its needles are coated with tough wax. There is tangy smelling resin in its trunk and branches. Each year it grows taller. Soon the lower branches begin to fall away. The green top is lifted higher and higher into the

air. Soon there are no branches near the ground.

The little branches which fell away leave wounds. The tangy resin seeps into the wounds to seal them up. It protects the wounds from the weather and keeps out hungry insects. The wounds where the branches fell off become knots of hard, solid resin.

Years pass and the tree grows and grows. New wood grows around the knots and hides them deep inside the trunk. Then one day, along comes the woodman with his axe. He cuts down our tall pine tree and sends it to the wood mill. There its trunk is sliced into boards of wood. When this happens, we find the old scars from the fallen branches. They are dark, hard knots buried in the soft wood.

We may line a wall with this handsome knotty pine. We treat the wood with wax or varnish. This is partly to keep the hard knots from working loose from the soft wood. If knotty pine wood is not treated, the hard knots tend to fall out.

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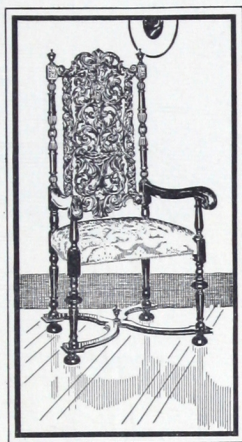
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Books

Beautiful Floors

WOODWORK AND
FURNITURE

Their Finish and Care



THE
A. S. BOYLE COMPANY

CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.

Canadian Factory: TORONTO, ONTARIO

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The Hidden Beauty of Wood

IN the general scheme of your home, the floors, wood-work and furniture play a very important part. If they are finished beautifully, the whole interior of your home will convey an impression of beauty, richness and refinement. If they are dull and unattractive, the general impression will be cheerless and uninviting.

The following pages will tell you, simply and concisely, how to attain distinctive, lasting beauty in *your* home. You will find that this can be accomplished far more easily than you have thought. It is not so much a question of doing, as of knowing how to proceed—of following the right methods and using the right materials. Mistakes are costly.

Authoritative Information

Wood finishing has been our particular study for more than a quarter of a century. Our long experience has given us an international reputation as authorities on the treatment of floors, woodwork and furniture. Our specifications are derived from an intimate, practical knowledge of the methods employed by the best decorators, not only in this, but also in foreign countries, and are followed by the leading architects and decorators.

When you have finished reading this book—and we hope you will read it carefully—permit us to suggest that you put it away in some convenient place for future reference. The occasion may arise soon again when you will need guidance in some particular finishing, cleaning or polishing problem and this book, close at hand, will give you a ready, authoritative answer.

The Charm of Beautiful Floors

FLOORS finished with Old English Wax will lend enchantment to your home, however simple or luxurious it may be. There is a charm about waxed floors that is wonderfully appealing.

Floors of beautifully grained hardwood seem to demand as their right the permanent beauty of Old English Wax. Even floors of softer, close-grained woods, such as pine, take on added distinction and lasting loveliness with the first application of wax.

A More Attractive Home

Old English Wax imparts a rich, subdued lustre, which adds cheerful warmth to any room, and enhances the beauty of the whole interior. The finish is lustrous, without being glaringly glossy. Old English Wax brings out the natural beauty of the wood in a velvety glow.

Floors finished with Old English Wax are smooth, translucent, rich in soft reflections, and ever glowing with delicate lights and shadows. Furniture takes on a new beauty by being softly mirrored in them.

Permanent Floor Beauty

Such floors are things of permanent beauty. They are beautiful in summer, when the sunlight, streaming in through the windows, seemingly awakens them to full life and animation. They are beautiful in winter when the dancing firelight from the open hearth is caught up and softly reflected in their wondrous depths.

Why Old English Wax is Practical and Economical

THE use of Old English Wax means more than a beautiful finish. It is the most practical finish for floors. Costs much less than any other finish.

Whether your floors are of hard, open-grained woods, like oak; or soft, close grained woods, like pine, Old English Wax will give uniformly excellent results.

A Hard High-Grade Wax

There are two kinds of waxes used in making floor wax — a hard, expensive wax, imported from Brazil, and a soft, cheaper wax. The hard wax is the ingredient that gives the lasting finish and rich lustre. Old English produces the most durable and beautiful finish because it contains an unusually high percentage of this hard wax, with only enough soft wax added to make it work easily.

Extremely Low Cost

Old English is also heavier in body than other brands, because it contains more solid wax and less liquid to the pound. It therefore covers more surface and its rich lustre lasts longer.

Actually, the cost of waxing floors with Old English is less than one-third that of any other kind of finish; and once applied, the wax finish will last a lifetime with but little attention.

Why it is Better than Varnish or Shellac

Old English Wax is more serviceable and durable than varnish or shellac. It does not show heel marks or scratches, nor become brittle, crack and peel off. Moreover, a waxed floor never requires refinishing; that is, the old finish does not have to be removed and the entire floor "done over" at regular intervals, as is the case with varnished floors. All that is necessary is an occasional "touching up" of the spots most walked on, such as doorways.

Waxed Floors May be Used Immediately

A floor finished with Old English Wax may be walked on as soon as polished, while a varnished floor requires about a week to harden before the room can be used. It is also the most sanitary finish, because it does not collect dust or dirt, nor harbor germs. For this reason it is used in the leading hospitals.



How to Finish New Floors

AFTER the floor has been scraped and sandpapered smooth and clean, apply Old English Paste Wood Filler as directed on the label. Do not use a liquid filler. When the filler has been smoothed off and allowed to dry, apply a thin coat of Old English Wax. Do not use too much. A little produces a beautiful and satisfactory finish.

How to Apply Old English Wax

If applied by hand, a good method is to place a small quantity of the wax between two or three thicknesses of cheese-cloth, forming a sort of bag. The wax will work through the meshes of the cloth as it passes over the floor, thus insuring a thin, even coat. Allow fifteen minutes for drying, and rub to a polish with a clean, soft cloth. In an hour or two, a second coat of Old English Wax should be applied the same as the first.

While a cloth will produce a satisfactory result, the Old English Waxer-Polisher makes floor polishing still easier. (See page 12.)

Floors Any Shade You Wish

Old English Wax brings out the natural beauty of the grain without changing the color of the floor. However, if you wish to stain the floor, apply a good penetrating stain (obtainable at any paint store) before using the filler. After staining and filling, a thin coat of denatured alcohol-shellac, diluted one-half with denatured alcohol, should be applied to act as a binder for the stain. When the shellac has dried thoroughly, apply two thin coats of Old English Wax, as directed above.

Note — Varnish under Old English Wax is unnecessary, and we do not recommend shellac unless stain is used. For a natural finish, best results are secured by merely applying paste wood filler and Old English Wax.

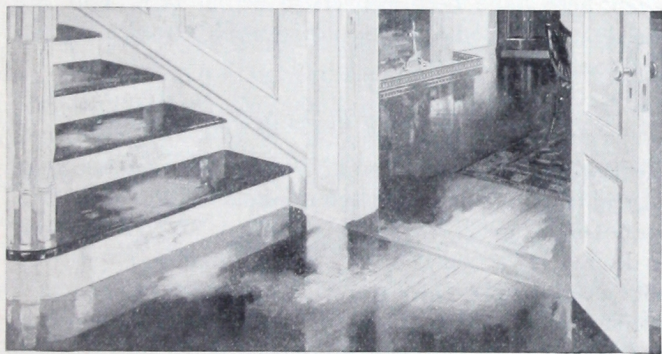
Varnished or Shellaced Floors

As varnished or shellaced floors do not wear satisfactorily, they should be given an occasional coat of Old English Wax. This will prolong the life of the finish indefinitely.

How to Prevent Worn Spots

Worn spots in doorways, in front of pianos, etc., often destroy the beauty of otherwise perfect floors. On a waxed floor these worn spots can be touched up, but with varnish or shellac the entire floor must be refinished.

However, worn spots can easily be prevented on any kind of floor — waxed, varnished, shellaced or painted — by merely applying to the spots most used, an occasional coat of Old English Wax. A good plan is to give these places a protecting coat of wax whenever you clean the room. This is easily done — almost as quick as dusting.



Worn spots like these can easily be prevented.



How to "Do Over" Old Floors

FLOORS do not have to be new to be made attractive. Old floors, even those of the softer, less expensive woods, such as pine, can easily and economically be made beautiful if finished in the proper way. The directions given here have been proved in actual tests, and are based on our wood-finishing experience of over a quarter of a century.

Varnished or Shellaced Floors in Fair Condition

Clean with Old English Liquid Wax (Brightener) see page 14, and rub to a polish in fifteen minutes. Then apply a thin coat of Old English Wax, again polishing in fifteen minutes. If desired, a second coat of the wax may be applied an hour or two after the first. This treatment will make a wonderful improvement in the appearance of your floors, and protect them from heel marks and scratches.

Varnished or Shellaced Floors in Bad Condition

Remove the old finish with Varnigo Varnish Remover (see page 19). Should there be any stains in the wood that cannot be removed with steel wool or sandpaper, bleach them out with Monogram Stain Remover (see page 27). Any cracks that need filling should next be stopped with our sanitary filler, Stop Crack (see page 19). Then finish same as a new floor, following directions on page 8.

Painted Floors

If in fair condition, follow same directions as for varnished or shellaced floors. If in bad condition, scrape off all the old paint, fill cracks, if any, with Stop Crack, and then proceed the same as for a new floor.

Stained Floors

If the floor is stained dark and you wish to refinish it in the natural color, the floor should be scraped or planed down as far as the stain has penetrated. Then fill with Old English Paste Wood Filler and apply two thin coats of Old English Wax.

Oiled Floors

If the oil is perfectly dry and the floor clean and smooth, one or two thin coats of Old English Wax may be applied without previous treatment. In cases where the oil has turned the floor dark or black, the best method is to scrape or plane the floor down as far as the oil has penetrated. Then follow same directions as for finishing new floors.

Waxed Floors that Have been Neglected

Clean thoroughly with Old English Liquid Wax (Brightener), using a scrubbing brush if necessary. Allow fifteen minutes for drying, rub to a polish, and then apply a thin coat of Old English Wax.



The Easiest Way to Wax and Polish Floors

THE easiest way to wax and polish floors is to use the Old English Waxer-Polisher. This new, simple device both *applies the wax and polishes the floor*—with either paste or liquid wax (see page 13). It has taken kneeling and bending out of waxing for hundreds of thousands of housewives. There is nothing else like it on the market. Entirely different from any weighted floor brush, which merely polishes but does *not* apply the wax.

The Old English Waxer-Polisher is made so it will wax square into corners and flat up to baseboards. With it you can polish and dust under upright pianos, bookcases, etc., without moving them. It is conveniently light to handle, yet scientifically correct in weight to do the work for which it is intended. It saves time, wax and work.

There is nothing on the Old English Waxer-Polisher to get out of order. In fact, it will last a lifetime. Has the highest endorsement of *Good Housekeeping Institute, The New York Tribune Institute, Modern Priscilla Proving Plant, etc.*

Free

If you buy your Old English Waxer-Polisher now, your dealer will give you a can of Old English Paste Wax and a can of Old English Liquid Wax free. Take advantage of this money-saving offer.

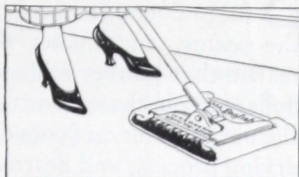
IDEAL FOR EVERY HOME—MODEST OR MAGNIFICENT

The Old English Waxer-Polisher Takes Care of Every Waxing Need

1 — Applies Paste Wax



Simply put the Wax between the cheese-cloth pad

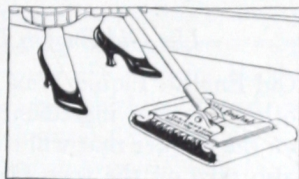


The Waxer-Polisher applies it to the floor in a thin, even coat

2 — Applies Liquid Wax



Dampen any old rag with Old English Liquid Wax



Clamp rag on Waxer-Polisher and slide over the floor

3 — Polishes Paste or Liquid



Remove the cloth after applying Paste or Liquid Wax



The soft Felt Pad makes the best Polishing Surface

Don't Wash Your Floors— Water ruins them

SOAP, plain water, or the use of a damp cloth is harmful to floors. It warps the wood, raises the grain, opens the seams, and makes floors gray-looking. When you realize that lumber mills spend hundreds of thousands of dollars to purchase kilns to dry the wood, you can see how the use of water on floors offsets the work of this expensive drying process, and destroys its benefits.

Cleaning or polishing preparations containing oil are even more harmful than soap and water. The oil will darken the wood, collect dust and dirt, impair the lustre of the finish, and ruin your rugs.

Use Old English Liquid Wax (Brightener)

Old English Liquid Wax (Brightener) contains no oil or other injurious ingredients. There are other preparations on the market that will clean a waxed floor, but they will also take off the wax. Old English Liquid Wax (Brightener) adds new wax to the surface that it cleans, because it has genuine Old English Wax in it. It is the only preparation that will successfully clean and polish a waxed floor without removing the wax or injuring the finish.

Polishes, Cleans and Protects

As a polish and cleaner for varnished or shellaced floors, Old English Liquid Wax (Brightener) is without an equal. It not only revives and beautifies the finish, but also deposits a thin, protective coat over the surface, which prevents heel marks and scratches from showing, and doubles

the life of the finish. In a word, Old English Liquid Wax (Brightener) builds up where other preparations destroy. It is the only *safe* cleaner for floors.

Any cleaning preparation that warps the wood, raises the grain, opens the seams and spoils the finish is costly. For this reason, Old English Liquid Wax (Brightener) more than pays for itself.

The Best Furniture Polish

Old English Liquid Wax (Brightener) is the ideal furniture polish because it not only imparts a beautiful lustre, but protects the finish as well (see page 21).

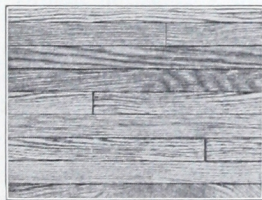
How to Use Old English Liquid Wax (Brightener)

Old English Liquid Wax (Brightener) is very easy to use. Simply dampen a cloth with it, clean up the floor, and after allowing fifteen minutes for drying, rub to a velvety polish.

Instead of applying with a cloth you may use an ordinary mop, cutting the strings to six inches in length, as a mop with full-length strings will not work satisfactorily. Pour a little of the Liquid Wax (Brightener) on the mop and use same as in mopping up a floor with water. Or you can apply the Liquid Wax with the Old English Waxer-Polisher (see page. 13).



Floor cleaned with Old English Liquid Wax (Brightener). Note the bright appearance—the polished surface—the tight seams.



Floor cleaned with soap and water. See how the wood is warped, the grain opened and raised, the gray looking appearance—the open seams.

The Care of Waxed Floors

FLOORS finished with Old English Wax are very easy to keep in perfect condition. For dusting we recommend a dry mop (not an oil mop), or a cloth wrapped about a broom. Dust and dirt do not adhere to the hard, smooth finish, and can be brushed off readily.

Parts of the floor receiving most wear, such as in doorways, at the foot of stairs, etc., require an occasional waxing. Under ordinary circumstances, a light coat should be applied once or twice a month. To the remainder of the floor not subject to hard usage an application of Old English Wax every six months or even once a year is sufficient.

Will Last a Lifetime Without Refinishing

With a little attention, the Old English finish will last a lifetime and never require refinishing. Herein lies one of the great advantages of the wax finish over varnish or shellac. A varnished or shellaced floor shows signs of wear quickly, and, unless protected with an occasional coat of wax, will soon develop ugly, worn spots. Once these worn spots appear, the beauty of the floor is ruined; all of the old varnish or shellac must be removed, and the entire surface refinished.

Floors in Which You Take Pride

The owner of a polished floor always takes pride in it. Not the pride one would take in a beautiful rug or carpet; the credit for that belongs to the mill that made it. But a floor usually is treated under the supervision of the owner, who watches it grow into a thing of beauty, and who, with increasing pleasure, observes it gain new, mellow lustre as the years go by.

Paste Wax or Liquid Wax—Which?

THERE is a place for Paste Wax and a place for Liquid Wax. It is important that these products be used properly. Used as directed below, you will get the best results at the minimum expense.

When to Use Paste Wax

Old English Paste Wax must always be used for the first waxing — because only in Paste Wax do you get the heavy body that is necessary to stand up under the constant wear of traffic. After that, the floor will require waxing with Paste Wax only once or twice a year — except in the spots most walked on, such as doorways, in front of the piano, etc. These places should be touched up with Paste Wax occasionally, depending on the amount of wear.

In waxing plain or inlaid linoleum, Paste Wax should be used for the first coat. The heavy body of Paste Wax fills up the pores of the linoleum and gives a smooth, dirt-resisting surface.

When to Use Liquid Wax

After a floor has been waxed with paste wax, it can be kept in good condition merely by the use of Old English Liquid Wax. The liquid wax restores the polish, and cleans the floor without taking off the paste wax. In fact, it adds a film of wax to the surface. Old English Liquid Wax, used on varnished or shellaced floors, protects against scratches and wear, and makes the finish last twice as long.

After linoleum has once been waxed with paste wax, use Old English Liquid Wax to keep it in good condition. The liquid wax eliminates the use of soap and water, which cause linoleum to crack and rot. It cleans perfectly, and deposits a thin coat of wax that revives the polish.

How to Care for Linoleum and Composition Floors

THE Armstrong Cork Co., largest linoleum manufacturers of the country, made thorough laboratory tests of the action of all waxes, soaps, cleansing powders, etc., on linoleum. Then they wrote us, in part:

"We recommend that a wax, such as your Old English Linoleum Wax, be used on all inlaid and plain linoleum floors, because the wax will rub into the surface of the goods and absorb thoroughly.

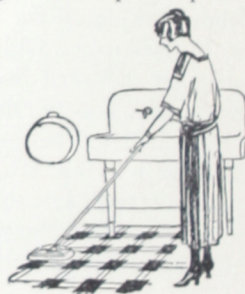
"The wax hardens and provides a linoleum surface that is easy to clean, good-looking, and actually protects and adds to the life of the linoleum."

Why Old English Linoleum Wax

Varnish and shellac finishes soon crack and wear off. Old English Linoleum Wax polishes, cleans and preserves linoleums, keeping them soft and pliable. Repeated applications build up a durable, protective finish, which beautifies the floor, and prolongs its life.

Easy to Use

For the first waxing, Old English Paste Wax should be used, as the *paste* wax is necessary to fill up the pores. After that, the liquid wax is sufficient. Apply the wax with a cloth and allow a few minutes for drying. Then rub to a polish with a clean, dry cloth, an Old English Waxer-Polisher or a weighted brush. Instead of applying with a cloth, you can use the Old English Waxer-Polisher (see page 13).



Other Wood-Finishing Helps

Where and how to use them

For Filling the Pores of Wood

IN finishing a new floor or entirely refinishing an old floor, a good paste wood filler must always be used. Never use liquid fillers on floors. The best are only cheap substitutes for varnish, intended for upright work, and will not prove satisfactory on floors.

Old English Paste Wood Filler is composed of the finest silex, pure linseed oil and dryers, so proportioned and mixed that it fills the pores of the wood and gives a hard, lasting surface. It is entirely different from other fillers, which contain cornstarch, whiting and other cheap ingredients which will shrink and prove unsatisfactory.

Old English Paste Wood Filler remains in suspension and will not show white in the pores of the wood.

How to Remove Varnish and Shellac

Varnigo Varnish Remover will do this easily and quickly without raising the grain or injuring the wood, leaving it in perfect condition for refinishing. This preparation has less odor than any other varnish remover, and will not injure the hands. Full directions on label of the can.

Filling Floor Cracks

Clean out the cracks thoroughly and apply Stop Crack with a putty knife. In twenty-four hours it will dry as tough as oak. Then smooth with No. 0 steel wool or sandpaper. Full directions on label of the can. Don't use putty for filling cracks; it soon dries out and becomes brittle.

Interior Woodwork

How to finish and care for it

USED as a finish for interior woodwork, Old English Wax gives a rich, subdued lustre and improves the appearance of the entire home.

If you wish to finish the woodwork in its natural color, first apply Old English Paste Wood Filler, following directions on page 19; then put on two thin coats of Old English Wax, according to directions on page 8. This simple treatment will bring out all the natural beauty of the grain and give the woodwork a finish of soft, rich loveliness, which is impossible to secure in any other way.

If you wish to stain the woodwork, follow same directions as for staining floors. (See page 8.)

Where woodwork is stained dark and no filler is used, we recommend Old English Wax "Black."

Old Woodwork

Old English Wax is excellent for renewing the finish of varnished or shellaced surfaces, if not scratched or marred. If in bad condition, however, it will be necessary to remove the old finish with Varnigo Varnish Remover, then finish as directed for new work.

How to Clean and Care for Woodwork

Merely go over the surface with a cloth dampened with Old English Liquid Wax (Brightener). Allow it to dry fifteen minutes, and then polish with a clean cloth. This will restore the lustre to your woodwork and protect it from scratches and wear.

Preserving the Beauty of Your Furniture

THE attractiveness of present-day furniture lies in the beauty of its soft, subdued, finish. Unfortunately, many people rob their furniture of its charm by using the same polish they have used on ordinary furniture.

Use Old English Liquid Wax (Brightener)

The rich beauty of furniture is made possible by a wax finish. To preserve it, the furniture should be polished occasionally with Old English Liquid Wax (Brightener). This is a liquid preparation and very easy to use. Dampen a cloth with it and rub lightly over the surface. After a few minutes rub to a polish with a dry, soft cloth. Old English Liquid Wax (Brightener) not only cleans and polishes furniture, but gives it a wax finish that protects against scratches and wear.

Superior to Ordinary Furniture Polishes



No matter how delicate the finish, this preparation will not harm it. Unlike oil polishes, which give only a temporary gloss and collect dust, Old English Liquid Wax (Brightener) imparts a dry finish, which can be rubbed up for weeks afterward. It makes dusting easy, and preserves your furniture in its original beauty.



For Dance Floors—

Old or New

TO prepare any floor quickly for dancing, all that is necessary is to sprinkle Old English Dance Wax (Powdered) lightly over the floor. The feet of the dancers will put on the polish, producing a perfect dancing surface. Be careful to sift the wax very lightly, as too much will not give the best results.

To Finish New Ballroom Floors

Follow same directions as for finishing new floors (page 8), using only the paste wood filler and two thin coats of Old English Wax. Before the dance, sprinkle Old English Dance Wax very lightly over the floor.

When Dance Floors Need Cleaning

Use Old English Liquid Wax (Brightener). Dampen a cloth with it, clean up the floor, and in fifteen minutes rub to a polish. Never use water, for water raises the grain of the wood, warps the wood and makes floors gray-looking.

Old English Dance Wax is free from dust. Therefore it cannot soil the most delicate gowns, nor be annoying or unhealthful to the dancers. As it is transparent, it cannot discolor the floor. It won't ball under the dancers' feet. It is inexpensive — a large can contains sufficient to cover 10,000 square feet of floor space. Put up in shaker-top cans, easy to use.

How to Polish and Protect Automobiles

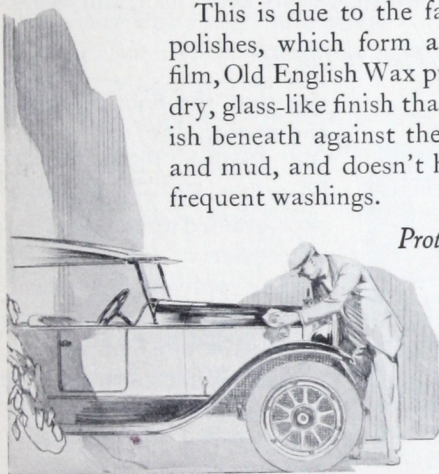
MAKE this test: Polish one front fender of your automobile with Old English Wax. Polish the other with any other kind of polish, such as an oily or light fluid preparation.

In a few days rub both with a dry rag. Where the oily or fluid polish was used, the lustre will have disappeared or been dimmed. If dust has settled on the fender, tiny scratches may show.

A Hard, Dry Finish

But the fender that has been polished with Old English Wax will be even more brilliant than before.

This is due to the fact that, unlike oily polishes, which form a greasy, non-drying film, Old English Wax puts on the car a hard, dry, glass-like finish that seals the costly finish beneath against the action of water, air and mud, and doesn't hold dust. This saves frequent washings.



Protects Against Scratches

It protects against dust scratches, and does not injure the finish. Keeps leather bright and prevents nickel from tarnishing.

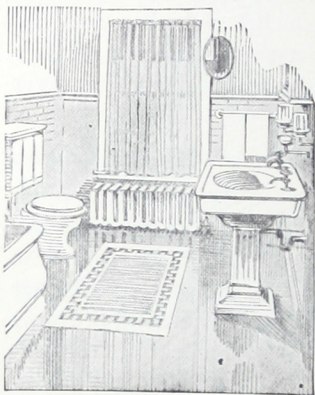
Special Finish for Kitchen and Bathroom Floors

FLOORS that must be cleaned often with soap and water, or floors that get extra hard usage, should have a special treatment.

The use of soap and water raises the grain and softens the wood, so that the floor collects dust and allows dirt and grease to be ground into it.

Monogram Special Floor Finish is the finish especially designed to prevent this; it penetrates the wood — protects and preserves it. Besides, it brings out the natural beauty of the grain. It obviates the use of floor paints or stains, or coverings of any sort. It produces a neat, durable and economical finish which is easily kept clean, and easily renewed.

How to Use It



See that the floor is clean and smooth. If of oak, apply Old English Paste Wood Filler first. For pine or other close-grained woods, no filler is necessary.

Then apply the finish with an ordinary paint brush or cloth. After one hour rub to a polish with a soft cloth.

Do not confuse Monogram Special Floor Finish with "floor oils."

Other Uses for Old English Wax

MARBLE Tile and Mosaic Floors.—Old English Wax is a splendid finish and polish for mosaic, tile and similar kinds of floors. Concrete floors in industrial plants are protected from wear, and their smooth surface retained, by an occasional coat of wax.

Manual Training Work.—Old English Wax offers a beautiful and inexpensive way of finishing pieces executed in manual training schools. Woods can first be stained in any color desired before the wax is applied.

Statuary and Metal Ornaments.—Use Old English Wax on statuary and ornamental pieces.

Bowling Alleys.—Old English Wax protects them from wear, and gives them a smooth, mirror-like surface.

Leather Upholstery and Bags.—An occasional application of Old English Wax will beautify and preserve the leather, protect it from wear, and greatly prolong its life.

When a Drawer or Window Sticks.—A little wax, rubbed on the surface where the friction occurs, will end the trouble at once.

Golf Sticks, Gun Stocks.—If the finish is protected with a coating of Old English Wax, mud and dust wipe off like magic, for they cannot cling to the smooth, waxed surface. The wax also beautifies the finish and preserves it indefinitely in all its newness.

Do You Use a Camera?—Expert photographers use Old English Wax to accentuate and preserve the rich tones of photographs. Commercial photographers also find Old English far more satisfactory than negative varnishes, and more economical to use.

OLD ENGLISH



OLD ENGLISH WAX. For more than a quarter of a century Old English Wax has maintained the highest standard of quality. It imparts a more beautiful and lasting finish and has greater covering capacity than other prepared waxes on the market. It is the standard polish for floors, woodwork, furniture, automobiles, linoleums and leather goods. Supplied in the regulation orange color, and also in black for use over dark stained effects on open-grained woods.

OLD ENGLISH LIQUID WAX (BRIGHTENER)

The only product on the market that cleans and polishes a waxed floor without removing the wax. It leaves a light film, which polishes beautifully, protects against heel marks and scratches, and makes the finish last twice as long. Is good for all floors and woodwork, whether waxed, varnished or shellaced. Particularly good for polishing furniture. Contains no oil, so will not collect dust, discolor the wood, or soil rugs.



OLD ENGLISH LINOLEUM WAX (LIQUID). The foremost linoleum manufacturers strongly recommend waxing as the best means of preserving linoleum floors. Old English Linoleum Wax is made especially for this purpose. It polishes, cleans and preserves linoleums, keeping them soft and pliable. It is economical to use and prolongs the wearing life of linoleums for many years.

OLD ENGLISH WAXER-POLISHER. Not a weighted floor brush, but a new, successful device that not only does the work of the weighted brush, but also applies the wax to the floor. It saves time, wax and labor; makes it very easy to keep polished floors in perfect condition. It is simple, practical, and lasts a lifetime. Awarded certificates of approval, after thorough tests, by Good Housekeeping Institute and the New York Tribune Institute.



OLD ENGLISH DANCE WAX (POWDERED). Sprinkled lightly over the floor, Old English Dance Wax provides a perfect dancing surface immediately. It is free from dust, and will not soil light, delicate dresses. Will not ball under dancers' feet. Spreads quickly and is inexpensive.

IDEAL FOR EVERY HOME—MODEST OR MAGNIFICENT

PRODUCTS



STOP CRACK. A crack filler which is also a germicide — contains a disinfectant which is sure death to germs. Dries hard and will not shrink or fall out.



VARNIGO VARNISH REMOVER. Varnigo will not injure the hands, or raise the grain of the wood. It removes all the varnish quickly and thoroughly, leaving the surface in perfect condition for refinishing.

MONOGRAM SPECIAL FLOOR FINISH. Is made for kitchen, bathroom, pantry, office, school and other floors which are washed often. Soap and water have no injurious effect on it. No floor paints or stains are required, for Monogram Finish is durable, and easily kept clean.



OLD ENGLISH PASTE WOOD FILLER. Contains no cornstarch or whiting, and will not show white in the pores of the wood. It always gives complete satisfaction because it is composed of the highest grade silice, oils and dryers, carefully mixed and proportioned.



MONOGRAM STAIN REMOVER. Removes dirt and water stains — works on all woods. The old finish should first be removed; then apply the Stain Remover to the discolored parts and let it dry, when the stains will have disappeared.



WEIGHTED FLOOR BRUSHES. Our brushes are of the finest quality, and not only will outwear brushes of inferior workmanship and materials, but will also produce a better polish. The handles of the Large and Small Flat models can be dropped nearly parallel to the floor, thus permitting the use of these brushes under almost any piece of furniture without moving it.



Some "Don'ts" and "Nevers"

DON'T hesitate to write us for expert advice about any problem which is not treated in this book. Experiments are costly. We can give you the expert help that will make experiments unnecessary. Address your letter to our Cincinnati office.

Never use liquid fillers on floors. The best are only cheap substitutes for varnish, intended for upright work, and will not prove satisfactory on floors.

Don't clean a waxed, varnished or shellaced floor with soap and water, or even a damp cloth; water raises the grain of the wood and warps the floor.

Never use oil; it darkens the wood, collects dirt, and will ruin your rugs.

Don't apply a heavy coat of Old English Wax; use it sparingly, for a thin, light coat gives the best results.

Never use preparations containing oil for cleaning; oil spoils the finish and collects dust and dirt.

Don't try to wax over an oiled surface unless the oil has dried out thoroughly; otherwise the wax finish will not hold its lustre.

Never yield to the temptation to dampen your dust-cloth or floor-cloth with coal oil or kerosene in brightening up furniture and floors, for it will cause a "bloom" or bluish "cast."

Don't use putty for filling cracks; it soon dries out and becomes brittle.

Never accept substitutes for Old English Wax or other Boyle Products. Insist on the original.

Before You Write Us—Read the Following Questions and Answers

THE particular information you are seeking may be given here.

Ques.—Should varnish or shellac be used in connection with Old English Wax?

Ans.—Varnish never, and shellac only in cases where floor is stained. For natural finish, use only paste wood filler and two coats of Old English Wax. (See page 8.)

Ques.—My floors are varnished (or shellaced) and in good condition. Shall I wax them?

Ans.—By all means. It will enhance their beauty, protect them, and prolong the life of the finish indefinitely. (See page 9.)

Ques.—Why is varnish not recommended for floors?

Ans.—It is not serviceable. Dries out, becomes brittle, cracks, and soon shows ugly worn spots in doorways and other places receiving hard usage. When worn spots appear, the only remedy is to refinish the floor entirely. (See pages 7-9.)

Ques.—Can Old English Wax be used on all woods?

Ans.—Old English Wax gives splendid results on any good surface, hard or soft woods, open or close grained. (See pages 5-6.)

Ques.—Is the Old English Waxer-Polisher a necessity?

Ans.—No, but it is a great convenience. (See page 12.)

Ques.—How should kitchen, bathroom and pantry floors be finished?

Ans.—With Monogram Special Floor Finish, because it permits cleaning with soap and water. (See page 24.)

Ques.—Should linoleum and composition floors be varnished or shellaced?

Ans.—No. (See page 18.)

Ques.—Can Old English Liquid Wax (Brightener) be used to clean old and soiled furniture?

Ans.—Old English Liquid Wax (Brightener) is excellent for cleaning furniture, as well as floors and wood-work. Follow with a thin coat of Old English Wax, and you will be delighted with the improved appearance of the finish.

Ques.—Will water spot a waxed floor?

Ans.—If allowed to stand and evaporate, water will spot any kind of finish. Water spilled on the floor should be wiped up at once.

Ques.—How can I determine the proper quantity of materials to order?

Ans.—Below and on next page you will find an estimate of the surface covered by our finishes.

Estimates for Finishing Various Floors

The following estimates are based on finishing a room of 300 square feet, or 15 x 20.

A New Floor

6 pounds Old English Paste Wood Filler.

2 pounds Old English Wax.

[30]

Varnished, Shellaced or Waxed Floor in Fair Condition

- 1 pint Old English Liquid Wax (Brightener).
- 2 pounds Old English Wax.

Varnished, Shellaced or Waxed Floor in Bad Condition

- 1 gallon Varnigo Varnish Remover.
- 6 pounds Old English Paste Wood Filler.
- 2 pounds Old English Wax.
- If cracks in floor, add 5 pounds Stop Crack.

A Linoleum Floor

- 1 pint Old English Linoleum Wax (Liquid).

A Kitchen Floor

- ½ gallon Monogram Special Floor Finish.

Surface Covered by Our Preparations

- Old English Wax — Pound can, 300 square feet.
- Old English Liquid Wax (Brightener) — 1 quart cleans and polishes 1500 square feet.
- Old English Linoleum Wax (Liquid) — 1 quart, 1000 square feet.
- Old English Dance Wax (Powdered) — Large size can, 10,000 square feet.
- Old English Paste Wood Filler — 1 pound fills 40 square feet.
- Stop Crack — 1 pound fills about 40 square feet, depending on size of cracks.
- Varnigo Varnish Remover — 1 gallon removes 300 square feet of old finish.
- Monogram Special Floor Finish — 1 gallon covers 600 square feet.

Insist on Old English Wax and Other Boyle Products

IN addition to being the standard finish in private homes, Old English Wax is used exclusively by many of the country's leading hospitals, hotels, colleges and clubs, because it has been proved to give the most economical and satisfactory results. In buying a prepared wax, therefore, be sure you are not given a substitute for Old English.

We maintain in other Boyle Products the same high-quality standard that we have established in Old English Wax. We know by years of experience just what our finishes will do, and the directions given in this book apply to Boyle Products only.

If your dealer should not have Old English Wax or other Boyle Products, and is unwilling to order for you, write us for the name of the nearest dealer handling them; or, mail your order with remittance direct to us, and we will give it immediate attention. We prepay transportation charges on all consumer orders.

*For sale by all principal paint, hardware, drug,
housefurnishing and department stores.*

OUR GUARANTEE

Our finishes are guaranteed to give entire satisfaction
when used as directed, or money refunded.

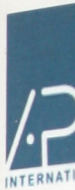
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